SEPTEMBER 27, 1770. THE NUMBER 1012.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib. S. 28.*

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

By His EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONOURABLE

NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT,

His Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the ſaid Colony and Dominion, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

A PROCLAMATION

For proroguing the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly ſtands prorogued to the 25th Day of next Month, and whereas I find no urgent Occaſion for the ſaid Aſſembly's meeting at that Time, I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, by this Proclamation, in his Majeſty's Name, farther to prorogue the ſaid Aſſembly to the 4th THURSDAY *in* NOVEMBER *next.*

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, at WILLIAMSBURG, this 27th Day of SEPTEMBER 1770, and in the tenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

BOTETOURT.

GOD ſave the KING.

QUEBEC, *Auguſt* 9.

ON Monday laſt there was a dreadful thunder guſt at Charlebourg, which laſted for two hours, and firſt ſtruck a maypole, ſtanding before the parſon's houſe, carried away the weathercock and the iron rod, which fell on the ground without being melted or damaged, though the maypole was very much ſhattered. It then fell on a houſe, where it tore the inſide of a double chimney, ſtruck a woman who was kneeling at the ſide of the chimney, who did not ſurvive afterwards longer than to repeat, three times, My God, I am dying; help. On examining her body, the bones of her arms were found to be broken, without any outward marks; in the back part of her ſhift was a hole of the ſize and form of a cannon ball, and on her back a mark of the ſame ſize and figure, without any ſcratch.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 30.

SINCE our laſt we have had a particular account of the perſon killed by lightning at Sudbury, on Monday the 20th inſtant. His name was Benjamin Muzzey, about 43 years of age, and a married man. He, with a number of others, were cocking hay in the meadows on the weſt ſide of the river. Juſt before the ſhower came up all the men retired to a houſe at ſome diſtance, having finiſhed all but one cock, which they left for this man and a lad to make up. A very ſevere flaſh of lightning came and ſtruck Mr. Muzzey on the back part of his head, ran down his ſhoulders and back to the waiſtband of his trouſers, tore off the metal button behind, and went into the ground, making a hole of 18 inches circumference. The lad was knocked down and ſtunned, who as ſoon as he recovered ſaw the man lying on the hay with his eyes and mouth open, as if ſpeaking to him; upon which he went to him, but found he was dead. He then ran to the houſe for aſſiſtance, and when the people took up the dead body they diſcovered the courſe of the lightning; the upper parts looked black, as if burnt with powder, without breaking the ſkin. Several perſons that were in the meadows on the other ſide of the river ſay that all around them appeared in flames when the lightning flaſhed at that time, and that it was before the rain came on.

The ſame afternoon ſome young men on horſeback, five in number, as we hear, travelling from Princetown to Lancaſter, were ſtruck down, with their horſes, by a flaſh of lightning, but recovered again. One horſe was ſtruck blind and deaf.

Laſt Sunday evening we had here, and in the neighbouring towns, after a ſudden guſt of wind, very ſevere lightning, the moſt that has been in one day this ſeaſon. A great many trees were blown down by the guſt; and two valuable horſes belonging to Mr. Swan, at Dedham, were killed as they ſtood under a tree.

SHARON, *Auguſt* 2. Yeſterday the heat was extreme. The mercury roſe in the thermometer, in the dead ſhade, to 100 degrees, four degrees higher than blood heat. This day it ſtood at 93 degrees, and about five o'clock after noon came on a violent thunder guſt; the cloud aroſe in the S. W. and directed its courſe to the N. E. Before the cloud was vertical, and while the ſun ſhone bright and clear, there proceeded out of the head of the cloud a ſtream of lightning and ſtruck the ſteeple of the meetinghouſe, and would have doubtleſs tore it all to pieces, had it not been ſecured by an iron rod, which ſerved as a conductor to carry off the lightning, ſo that the ſteeple received no damage. At the upper end of the rod there were three ſharp points, but the lower end of the rod lay only on the ground; and the bolt which was deſigned to carry the lightning off, inſtead of pointing in the ground, pointed out. The point of the bolt by ſome means being broken off, ſo that when the lightning came down on the rod it made a terrible report, tore the ground down as far as the ſolid rock, made three large furrows, and raiſed the duſt and ſmoke to an amazing degree, inſomuch that ſeveral people, who were at a few rods diſtance, imagined the ſteeple was tore all to pieces. In about ten or fifteen minutes after the firſt clap there happened another, and ſome ſuppoſe came down the lightning rod, as the other had done; for it was obſerved, by one of the ſpectators, that around every one of the pointers there was an atmoſphere formed, as large, or larger, than the blaze of a candle, which continued the whole time, from firſt to the ſecond clap, but diſappeared as ſoon as that was over. The reaſon why the lightning made ſuch a report, and tore the ground in ſuch a manner, was doubtleſs owing to the lower end of the rod's not being well ſecured; for inſtead of three points at bottom, as at the top, there was not one; and inſtead of being in the ground, it lay above the ground; and it is affirmed, by thoſe that have made the experiment, that it requires as many points to throw off the lightning as to receive it. However, this may ſerve as a convincing proof of the real benefit and advantage of lightning rods; and ſome among us who were not fully ſatisfied of any advantage they could be, or as to the propriety of making uſe of them, are now, by this ſurpriſing incident, fully convinced of their uſefulneſs and importance, as the preſervation of the ſteeple and meetinghouſe in this place was doubtleſs owing (under a kind providence) to the iron rod, though no better ſecured than ours was.

NEW YORK, *Sept.* 10.

LAST Friday the ſtatue of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Eſq; Earl of Chatham, was fixed on the pedeſtal erected for it in Wall ſtreet, amidſt the acclamations of a great number of the inhabitants. The ſtatue is of fine white marble, the habit Roman, the right hand holds a ſcroll, partly open, whereon was read, ARTICULI MAGNA CHARTA LIBERTATUM; the left hand is extended, the figure being in the attitude of one delivering an oration. On the ſouth ſide of the pedeſtal the following inſcription is cut, on a table of white marble:

THIS STATUE
OF THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
WILLIAM PITT,
EARL OF CHATHAM,
WAS ERECTED
AS A PUBLICK TESTIMONY OF THE GRATEFUL
SENSE OF THE COLONY OF NEW YORK
OF THE MANY EMINENT
SERVICES HE RENDERED AMERICA,
PARTICULARLY IN PROMOTING THE REPEAL
OF THE STAMP ACT.
ANNO DOM. MDCCLXX.

We have authority to aſſure the publick that Meſſ. Franklin and Foxcroft, deputy Poſtmaſters General of North America, now in London, have, by a proper repreſentation to the Miniſtry, obtained the appointment of a fifth packet boat between New York and Falmouth, in order to render the correſpondence more regular between Great Britain and America; and that the latter of theſe Gentlemen intended to leave England about the middle of Auguſt, in a veſſel bound for Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from London.

"I am informed, by a Gentleman of undoubted veracity, and a warm friend to America, that in converſation with Mr. Burke he expreſſed himſelf as follows: The colonies treated this country with baſe ingratitude upon the repeal of the ſtamp act; they deſerve the ſevereſt chaſtiſement for the indignity thrown on the merchants of London; and the merchants of New York and Boſton had preſented an impudent libel upon government in their petitions to Parliament in 1766, had diſcovered an utter ignorance as to the trade of America, and deſerved no ſupport from their beſt friends here. That he was amazed to hear any man aſk for more liberty in America than the ſubject enjoyed here, for that the people of this country were free enough; that he would give full credit to Mr. Harriſon collector of Boſton, in any thing concerning the colonies, in preference to any man living; that though a few men might have a private intereſt in vindicating the conduct of America, he knew the people of that country were diſpoſed to throw off every controul, and reſiſt every act of Parliament, whether for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue or the regulations of trade.

"The Gentleman who heard the above can atteſt it on oath if required."

Is it at all to be wondered at that Miniſtry have made ſuch groſs and ſtupid miſtakes for ſeveral years paſt in their management of the American colonies, by which the affections of the people are in ſo great a degree alienated from the mother country, and the affairs between them (as it were) drawn into a perfect ſnarl, when ſuch worthleſs, ſtupid, ignorant and deceitful men as Harriſon are to be attended to by miniſters of ſtate, or even by the foreman of miniſters of ſtate, as you find here ſet forth?

Mr. Burke I take to be a man of parts, but the mere ſoldier of fortune. I have read his late pamphlet upon the national troubles, and alſo Mrs. Macaulay's reply to it; and I am clear in opinion with her, that whatever appearances he may put on all he wants is to get into place again.

Definition of a MIMICK.

A MIMICK is a publick fool, kept alive, and in good humour, at the publick expenſe. He has many parts to go through, and is doomed, by ſome fatality or other, to inform mankind without having wiſdom enough to profit by his own inſtructions. He is a ſatyriſt, without virtue; a critick, without learning; and a man, without humanity. He delights himſelf in the follies, and in the miſfortunes, of his fellow creatures; no connexions ſo ſacred which he ſcorns not violate, no merit ſo blameleſs which he does not hate, and no foibles ſo innocent which he does not ridicule and expoſe. He lives without honour, and he dies without a friend.

TUNIS, *May* 31.

ON the 26th. inſtant the Atalanta, a French man of war, and two French zebecks, under the command of the Chevalier d'Aupede, caſt anchor off this port. The French Conſul and his family immediately went on board the Atalanta. On the 28th the Chevalier d'Aupede ſent a letter to the Bey, containing the pretenſions of the King his maſter, which were that the Bey ſhould ſet at liberty all the Corſicans who were made ſlaves, either before or ſince his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty became maſter of that iſland; that he ſhould make ſatisfaction for the inſults which his corſairs had offered to the French flag; and that he ſhould pay all the damages done to the coral fiſhery, which the Bey had taken upon him to prohibit, contrary to all the treaties ſubſiſting relative thereto; and concluding with the demand of an immediate anſwer to all the above articles, in default of which the Chevalier had orders to declare war againſt him in the name of the King his maſter. All the French merchants who went on board returned to ſhore, and the Bey promiſed them a free exerciſe of their trade, and to ſecure them from being moleſted. The ſenior merchant was immediately appointed Conſul for the preſent, and the Chevalier uſed his utmoſt endeavours to prevail with the Bey to give ſatisfaction; but he declared that he would never conſent to the above mentioned demands, except to the articles which related to the ſlaves, whom he would endeavour to have ſet at liberty, declaring, at the ſame time, that he is not diſpoſed for war, and therefore will not commence hoſtilities, but that he will defend himſelf as long as he is able. More French men of war, and two bomb veſſels, are expected ſoon, and then we ſhall ſee how the Bey will behave. In the mean time the French merchants, whoſe capital is eſtimated at a million of piaſtres, are under the greateſt uneaſineſs on this account.

LONDON, *July* 13.

THE Tartar army under the dominion of the Grand Seignior, and which is at preſent employed againſt the Ruſſians, is ſaid to be greatly diſpirited by the diſmiſſion of the late Chan, and the elevation of his ſucceſſour, who, though a man of ſenſe and courage, has never before had the command of an army, and therefore, for want of experience, the troops have no opinion of his military ſkill. Little, therefore, is to be apprehended by the Ruſſians from an army wanting confidence in its commander.

The bridge which the Turks had thrown over the Danube, for the paſſage of their main army into Moldavia, it it ſaid, was, by the ſudden riſe of that river, rendered unſerviceable. The detachments, therefore, that have already paſſed it, in order to ſecure the poſts intended to be occupied by that army, will probably be ruined before the grand army can arrive to their aſſiſtance. It is therefore probable that the news already received of the defeat of two parties of 12,000 men each will ſoon be confirmed.

The Mainotes of the Morea (ſo frequently mentioned in the foreign prints) are the remains of the ancient Lacedemonians, and form of themſelves a republick at this day. In order to preſerve their freedom and independency, they pay the Turks an annual tribute, which they raiſe after their own manner. They are governed by magiſtrates of their own; the laws of Lycurgus are ſtill in force, with additions and alterations, to accommodate them to the preſent genius of the people; and they ſtill retain the ſame high notions of liberty which their anceſtors poſſeſſed, though it does not appear that they are inſpired with the ſame warlike ſentiments. They are, however, far from being the mean daſtardly people the Turks have affected to repreſent them, and perhaps only want leaders to draw forth their native courage.

The Ruſſian arms muſt prevail againſt the Ottomans without the interference of the Auſtrian power, or ſome miracle in favour of the Porte. There ſeems no ground to ſuppoſe that the Houſe of Auſtria will interfere to check the Czarina's conqueſts, as it would be much more advantageous to ſhare them with her. There is far greater probability, conſequently, that they will indemnify her for part of the expences of the war, and take that part of the conquered provinces contiguous to their own dominions. Ruſſia will, in ſuch caſe, keep thoſe adjacent to her own territories; and to preſerve the balance of the eaſt, and form a more powerful league of defence and guaranty againſt the Turks, it is probable the Morea, or great part of it, with the iſlands they formerly poſſeſſed in the Archipelago, will be reſtored to the Venetians, who have apparently exerted their utmoſt efforts in a marine equipment, to put themſelves in a condition to take advantage of the preſent conjuncture. This may ſettle the peace of the eaſt for the preſent, but it is likely to afford future ſubject of contention between the Ruſſian and Auſtrian powers, both which would then be too well provided with force to reſt in a paſſive ſtate.

The Emperour of Germany had ſeveral very narrow eſcapes in his late tour to viſit the Imperial dominions in Hungary, and, by the ſudden riſing of the waters, was obliged, more than once, to take up his quarters in cottages, in which it was difficult to procure even clean ſtraw to lie upon. His Majeſty's compaſſion for the poor, for which he is celebrated, has been increaſed by his experience of the miſerable manner in which they live, having himſelf been obliged, upon one occaſion, to live three whole days upon nothing but black bread and dried boar's fleſh.

The heavy rains that fell lately in ſome parts of France raiſed the waters round the convents ſo high that the religious were obliged to fly for refuge to other houſes. The nuns at St. Cyprian were alarmed in the night, and fled, in the utmoſt conſternation, to their parents or friends.

A Gentleman of rank, now on his travels in France, writes that the true reaſon for ſuppreſſing the proceſs againſt the Duke d'Aiguillon is to prevent the nakedneſs of France from being expoſed, the neceſſities of that government being ſo great during the late war that ſecret orders were ſent to the Governours of provinces to raiſe money upon the people by means that could not be juſtified. He adds that the Duke's having acted in conſequence of thoſe orders had been attended with particular acts of oppreſſion, that had brought the late heavy proſecutions upon him. What ſeems to confirm this intelligence is that neither the Duke nor his enemies have ſuffered, in any degree, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's diſpleaſure on this occaſion: On the contrary, the Duke has been diſtinguiſhed, by being taken from the board of juſtice, that was to determine on his caſe, in the ſame coach with his Majeſty; and his proſecutors have been reſtored to their former honourable functions in the province to which they belonged.

It is ſaid that the artifice of a foreign Court in ſending ſome men of war into the Mediterranean, under colour of demanding ſatisfaction of one of the piratical ſtates for a pretended inſult offered to their flag, is now ſeen through; and that this device appears to be only an excuſe to ſtock thoſe parts with their ſhips of war, againſt a certain event. It is farther ſaid, that particular orders have been deſpatched to Gibraltar on the above account.

We hear that orders are given for a general review of all his Majeſty's marine forces, in the three diviſions at Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham.

We hear Sir Edward Hawke is ſtill to preſide at the Admiralty Board, let what change ſoever take place in adminiſtration.

EDINBURGH, *July* 13. We are adviſed from Roſs ſhire that a woman was delivered there laſt month of her firſt child, and recovered ſo well as to be able to walk abroad in the fields in five days after; and that day week, from her firſt delivery, ſhe was delivered of a ſecond. Both appeared to have come to their full time; the firſt died in a few hours, the ſecond is ſtrong and healthy, and the mother is perfectly recovered.

SHIP NEWS EXTRAORDINARY.

The following ſhips came to an anchor laſt night in the Hope, being bound to St. James's bay: The London, Trecothick, the Patriot, Wilkes, the Liberty, Macauly, the Steady, Sawbridge, the Cannon, Wilſon, with ſeveral others, but cannot get their paſſes, it blowing hard at North.

It is ſaid that the Squib, Almon, and the Publick Spirit, Woodfall, were near going down at their anchorage, had not pilot Glyn ventured off in his boat and ſaved them both.

The government have taken the following ſhips up, for the ſervice of this year: The Zephyr, North, the Bacchus, Rigby, the Charley, Litchfield, the Two Legged Sow, Bute, the Sulphur, Twitcher, and the Peggy, Mansfield.

By a ſmall cutter, arrived from ſea, we are informed that the French and Spaniſh fleets fell in with ours off Portland's iſland; when Captain North, in the Treaſury, made the ſignal for the line ahead, and lead upon both tacks, after which he made the ſignal for a council of war. The enemy, perceiving this, chaced, and our fleet ſtood northward; when the enemy were ſuppoſed to take poſſeſſion of the iſland, without any reſiſtance.

The Britannia, the St. George, the Victory, the Thames, the Chatham, and the Prince, have all brooms at their maſt heads, being for ſale; and will be ſold at Charing Croſs next Monday, to the beſt bidder, by inch of candle. Books of ſale may be had at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

N. B. A large old anchor was taken up by ſome fiſhermen, and it proves to be the ſheet anchor of Old England; ſhe drove in the laſt winter gales, and it is greatly feared that ſhe will never be brought to her proper moorings again. At that time her crew were mutinous, and it is ſuppoſed that they roſe on their commander.

From the LONDON *Magazine for June.*

MR. Kelly's letter to the late Lord Mayor forming a conſiderable article in the political publications of the time, and being much the ſubject of converſation, we have given it a place, notwithſtanding the unexpected death of his Lordſhip.

To the Right Hon. WILLIAM BECKFORD, *Eſq; Lord Mayor of* LONDON.

My LORD,

THOUGH an acquaintance with your Lordſhip is neither among the honours I poſſeſs nor among thoſe I am very ambitious of obtaining, I am nevertheleſs obliged to take a publick notice of your Lordſhip, in conſequence of an attack, as unwarrantable in its nature as illiberal in its manner, which you were pleaſed to make upon my character at the court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, on Monday the 14th of the preſent month. Liberality, indeed, I had no mighty reaſon to expect from *your* hands; but I had a right to expect juſtice. You might have regarded the ſacred dictates of veracity, however you diſdained the principles of politeneſs; and you might have avoided the aſſertion of a *falſehood*, however you *will*, ſoared above the exerciſe of civility.

This language, my Lord, may be conſidered as very free, but it cannot be conſidered as very improper. Elevated as your ſituation is, and humble as mine may be, the eye of unprejudiced reaſon does not behold us in a light of diſparity; it ſees your Lordſhip ſtripped from all the parade of the official dignity, if it ſees me obſcure, and even views you in a ſtate of abſolute inferiority, where you have committed an unprovoked, a premeditated act of injuſtice. As the party injured, therefore, my Lord, I will not heſitate to pronounce myſelf your ſuperiour; I derive more luſtre from truth than you can boaſt from the adventitious circumſtance of place, and you ſhould eſteem it a mark of my condeſcention if I addreſs you upon terms of equality.

At the court of Common Council, my Lord, held at Guildhall on Monday the 14th of the preſent month, your Lordſhip thought it neceſſary to make a formal complaint againſt a letter inſerted in the Publick Leger of the preceding Saturday, which contained a ſevere animadverſion on your conduct relative to the unfortunate Kennedies, and exhorted you, in forcible terms, to *deviate* for once into humanity. Had your Lordſhip confined yourſelf entirely to the imaginary delinquency of that letter, I ſhould not have troubled you with this, though I might have thought it ſtrange to hear a lover of liberty arraigning the freedom of the preſs, and thought it ſtranger ſtill to find your Lordſhip offended at a reprehenſion of your own proceedings while you were hourly reprehending not only the proceedings of Parliament, but even perſonally taxing your ſovereign with more than impropriety. It was not, however, enough for your Lordſhip to condemn the charge alluded to, as an infamous libel upon your conduct; you went farther. You pointed me out as the author of this charge, and expoſed me to all the reſentment of popular prejudice, without one certain inquiry into the fact. Your *belief* was wholly to ſupply your *want of evidence*, and I was in *reality* to be *guilty* becauſe you were pleaſed to *ſuppoſe* me *criminal*. In the courſe of your harangue, upon this occaſion, you expreſſed yourſelf in a ſtrain perfectly conſiſtent with the *uſual* elegance of your orations: "That "though you did not mind the accuſation urged in the "Leger that you knew the author, he was an Iriſhman, a poet, and proſe run mad." Afterwards, as I am well informed, your Lordſhip mentioned my name to ſome of the Aldermen, and added the place of my reſidence, the better to aſcertain the identity of my perſon.

Whether any extraordinary regard is or is not due to your Lordſhip's declaration, relative to the contempt which you entertained for the *ſlander* in the Leger, the publick muſt determine. Conſiderate people will indeed imagine it odd that you ſhould take up the time of the Common Council with an invective againſt what you profeſſed to deſpiſe, and others will look upon it as rather indelicate to require the attention of your fellow citizens upon a ſubject which you indignantly pronounced entirely beneath your own. For my part, my Lord, I candidly confeſs my doubts of your political ſtoiciſm: Though I will not *accuſe* you of the tender feelings, I muſt ſtill ſuſpect you of much pride; and I think it very probable that this pride may be galled almoſt to madneſs, without working a miracle upon your temper, and animating its native marble either into ſhame or ſenſibility. I am well perſuaded your Lordſhip will affect a ſmile of ridicule even at this letter, authenticated as it appears with the name of the author; yet I am alſo well perſuaded that, poorly as it may be written, it will mortify you ſeverely. I depend upon the irraſcibility of your diſpoſition to operate in the room of candour, and expect thoſe very effects from the exceſs of your vanity which I am not to hope from the conviction of your heart.

To juſtify the liberty of this declaration, my Lord, it is now neceſſary for me to aver, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that I neither wrote the letter animadverting on your Lordſhip, in the Leger of May the 14th, nor can form any reaſonable conjecture whatever in relation to the author. But, my Lord, admitting that it even had been a production of mine, why was the poetical character to be contumeliouſly mentioned on my account? Some of the beſt, as well as the nobleſt names this country ever produced, have thought themſelves honoured to be ranked in the catalogue of poets; and it remained for the auſpicious period of our Lordſhip's mayoralty to ſuppoſe genius joined to underſtanding diſreputable. Yet, ſurely, my Lord, as men do not make themſelves, neither genius nor underſtanding can be mentioned to their reproach. It might have pleaſed God to have given your Lordſhip a ſpark of genius; it might have pleaſed God to have given your Lordſhip a ray of underſtanding. Your utter want of both, however, is no more a merit in your Lordſhip than the extenſive poſſeſſion of each is criminal in a CHESTERFIELD or a LITTLETON. And poſſibly poſterity may wiſh that either had fallen to your ſhare, inſtead of thoſe *amiable* qualities with which your Lordſhip is ſo *ſtrangely* and ſo inceſſantly endeavouring to *reſtore* the happineſs of your country.

I now proceed, my Lord, to the illiberality of your national reflection. It ſeems that, as well as undergoing *diſgrace* by being a *poet*, I muſt alſo ſuffer diſhonour by being an *Iriſhman*; and the fifth kingdom, though ſo eminent for her loyalty, ſo diſtinguiſhed for her affection to Great Britain, is at once to be branded with obloquy, becauſe a ſuppoſed writer againſt the

Lord Mayor of London is an IRISHMAN. Here, ye ſons of that brave, though hardly treated land, here is a proof of Mr. BECKFORD's *exalted* rectitude! However you have ſhone in arts or in arms, however as ſcholars, or as heroes, you have gained univerſal applauſe, the wreathe muſt be inſtantly torn from your brows, and you muſt relinquiſh your title to honeſt reputation, becauſe you are guilty of being *Iriſhmen*. Yet, my noble minded countrymen, let us not retaliate littleneſs with littleneſs, nor ſuppoſe the circumſtance of climate either conſtitutes the virtue or depravity of our hearts. The burning regions of Jaimaca have doubtleſs their numberleſs perfections, though it is ſaid Mr. Beckford was born in that iſland; and we are never to look with diſreſpect upon a people becauſe an individual may deſerve our univerſal contempt or deteſtation.

I will not beg your pardon, my Lord Mayor, for the affectation of this apoſtrophe. I introduce it as the *mildeſt* method of reproving your injuſtice to the kingdom of Ireland, and I hope your Lordſhip will profit by the reproof in your future orations. You cannot be inſenſible, my Lord, that ſome of the chief ornaments in the preſent oppoſition are natives of the country which you have thus ungenerouſly traduced, and that without the aſſiſtance of their abilities in the Houſe of Commons the cauſe of popularity would by no means be ſo formidable. On the other hand, you cannot be inſenſible that the chief perſons who, according to your Lordſhip, are forging chains for publick freedom, are Engliſhmen, yet no reflection is caſt upon the Engliſh on that account. Let theſe circumſtances, my Lord, teach you to avoid the meanneſs of national reflections, and let the conſequence of injuring even ſo inconſiderable an object as the writer of this letter prevent you from expoſing the firſt magiſtrate of the firſt city in the world to the diſgrace of ſimilar expoſtulations. Though eloquence is not within your reach, truth, a much more valuable acquiſition, is always in your power; and a proper uſe of the pooreſt talents is ſure of gaining eſteem, while a miſapplication of the brighteſt is always attended with anxiety.

I could ſay much more, my Lord, and aggravate the impropriety of your procedure to me, by expatiating on your character as a magiſtrate and a legiſlator; but I ſhall conclude here. I will diſappoint your intended proſecution, and ſave you from the blame of doing me an additional wrong, even while I deſpair of your retraction to do me a common act of juſtice.

I am, my LORD,
Your ſincere well-wiſher,
Though not your much obliged,
HUGH KELLY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 27.

THE Bland, Wylie, from London, and Homer, Haſtie, from Glaſgow, are arrived in James river. They bring no later news than we have had already, having had long paſſages.

On Monday laſt died, of a lingering illneſs, Doctor ALEXANDER DALGLEISH, of Glouceſter county. Though but a young man, he was a ſkilful and humane phyſician. The rich regret his loſs, and the poor bewail it.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I ſent my laſt piece to you I had no intention of troubling you again. I had, with much impatience, waited for a vindication of C— R, and began to deſpair of ever enjoying that ſatisfaction, when B. E. favored me that there yet lived a man who loved merit, and who would cherish and ſupport it. My joy upon this occaſion was ſo great that I could not forbear, in the gladneſs of my heart, paying him that publick tribute of praiſe which has ſince procured me ſo much honour from C— R. An invitation to me alone, of all mankind, to join with him and B. E. was ſuch a mark of diſtinction as my fondeſt wiſhes could never have hoped for. After ſo great condeſcenſion in C— R. I ſhould be much to blame if I did not cheerfully ſubmit to the plan he has formed. His ſuperiour abilities muſt certainly entitle him to precedency, and he ſhall always moſt readily obtain it from me. Neither will I diſpute the ſecond place with B. E. The ſtation aſſigned me ſatisfies me, as it is what I find myſelf beſt ſuited for; and indeed, had I been appointed to any other, however great the honour, a conſciouſneſs of my inability would have obliged me to have declined it. I believe I need not obſerve that the judgment of C— R. is in nothing more conſpicuous than in this arrangement. It not only indicates an acquaintance with ſpeculative ſubjects, but alſo a perfect knowledge of man, the moſt difficult to be acquired. All I have to add is that my endeavours ſhall not be wanting to a due execution of my office, and that I ſhall ever be obedient to the inſtructions of C— R, the wiſdom and good effects of which I have already experienced. If my labours ſhould gain me any credit, I ſhall always acknowledge that I am indebted for it to C— R. and B. E. whoſe performances, I am confident, will ever deſerve the warmeſt approbation of

The CUSTOMER.

☞ The VIRGINIA ALMANACK for 1771, *which has eight pages more than uſual, and contains a deal of matter, curious, uſeful, and entertaining, will be ready for ſale in a few days, and we hope will go off as readily as the laſt, which was to our wiſh, for there is not one left upon hand.*

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Sept. 21. Friendſhip, Andrew Reid, from Leith, in ballaſt.
22. Thomas, John Robertſon, from Liverpool, with European gooods.

Cleared.

Sept. 19. Jenny, William Ker, for Barbados, with 17 barrels of flower, 19 barrels of pork, 314 buſhels of corn, 3 hhds. and 20 barrels of peaſe, 167 oars, 2 tierces and 2 barrels of bacon, 2 barrel and 1 keg of honey, 4000 hoops, 87,500 ſhingles, 4300 ſtaves, 433 pieces of ſcantling, 117 pine planks, ſome live ſtock, and 9 hhds. of tobacco.

21. Virginia, James Stovel, for Antigua, with 2400 buſhels of corn, 20 buſhels of peaſe, 14 barrels of pork, and 6 barrels of bread.

HANOVER town, *Sept.* 26, 1770.

WHEREAS, Meſſ. *Murdochs, Donalds,* and compay, of *Glaſgow*, have diſcontinued their trade at *Hanover* town, I hereby give notice to all thoſe who have open accounts on my books to come and ſettle their reſpective balances, for which purpoſe I will give conſtant attendance at this place during the enſuing winter and ſpring; the General and Oyer courts, and the adjoining county court days, excepted. To prevent future diſputes, bonds will be demanded of all who are indebted to the ſtore, and ſatisfaction made to thoſe who have balances in their favour. As it is impoſſible for me to make perſonal application to every one with whom I have buſineſs, it is expected thoſe concerned will pay ſtrict regard to this advertiſement. Such as fail to make ſettlements in the time limited may depend on their accounts being put in ſuit, without farther notice; and muſt blame themſelves for being put to expenſe and trouble, which I would gladly avoid. The houſes and lots in this place are to be diſpoſed of; and the goods on hand will be ſold by wholeſale, on very reaſonable terms, which may be known by applying to me.

Tf JOHN JOHNSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 27, 1770.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to come, without fail, by the 25th of *October*, and either pay or give bond and ſecurity for what they owe. No longer indulgence can be given.

CHRISTOPHER AYSCOUGH.

For SALE,

THREE hundred acres of valuable land, pleaſantly ſituated, four miles from *Halifax* town, in *North Carolina*, whereon is a very good and convenient dwelling-houſe, a well framed kitchen, and all other neceſſary outhouſes. The land is eſteemed very good for grain, has a good apple and peach orchard, is remarkable for its excellent range for cattle and hogs, and lies on the main road leading from the town to *Inſt'd* old courthouſe. Alſo 100 acres of very good tobacco or corn land, which, from its ſituation, affords fine range, being ſurrounded almoſt by a fertile piece of meadow ground, adjoining the aforetract. Alſo 200 acres adjoining the firſt mentioned tract, on *Panther* branch, is likewiſe good land for tobacco or corn, and borders on *Elk* marſh. The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform thoſe who have any inclination to purchaſe all, or any one of the aforeſaid tracts of land, that he will readily take either tobacco, hogs, negroes, or money, for the ſame. JOHN GEDDY.

N. B. I will give ſeven ſhillings an ounce for OLD SILVER.

To be RENTED, *or* SOLD,

THE WHARFS, STORES, and DWELLING-HOUSE, with a GARDEN, and all convenient OUTHOUSES, in the town of *Portſmouth*, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber. The ſituation and conveniences are the beſt in the place, and ſo well known as to render any further recommendation unneceſſary.

3 JAMES MARSDEN.

Purſuant to a decree of the HUSTINGS *court, and with the agreement of the mortgagees and truſtees to Mr.* William Kennon's *eſtate, will be ſold at* MECKLENBURG *courthouſe, on* Monday *the 15th of* October,

SIXTY choice SLAVES, moſt of them *Virginia* born; being the remainder, and the moſt valuable, of thoſe belonging to Mr. *William Kennon*. Among them are ſeveral valuable tradeſmen and houſe ſervants. Six months credit will be allowed, upon bond, with good ſecurity, being given

JAMES BELSCHE.

Wanted immediately,

AN uſher to the grammar ſchool. The ſalary is 75 l. ſterling per. annum, with perquiſites, and board in the college. If any farther intelligence ſhould be deſired, it may be had by application to the Preſident.

WILLIAM & MARY college.
Sept. 27, 1770.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber at Hanover *town,*

A FRESH aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon. My acquaintance with Mr. *Johnſon's* late cuſtomers, in particular, gives me reaſon to hope they will take their dealings with me; and if ſo, they, and others who apply to me, may depend on good uſage, and being well and regularly ſupplied JOHN M'GEORGE.

To be LET,

TWO dwelling-houſes in *Williamſburg*, a little below the Capitol, which would accommodate one large or two ſmall families, being contiguous to one another. There are gardens to each, and proper outhouſes. A ſtable, and lot enclоſed, at a ſmall diſtance, may be rented with the houſes. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 14th of *November* next.

3 ALEXANDER CRAIG.

To be SOLD *at* Richmond *town, in* Henrico, *on* Monday *the 1ſt of* October *next,*

SEVERAL ſuits of DAMASK BED CURTAINS, ſome HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, with various other articles; being the remainder of the perſonal eſtate of the Hon. *Peter Randolph*, deceaſed, yet unſold. The purchaſers will have credit until *December*, on giving bond and ſecurity to the executors. 1

SPOTSYLVANIA, *Sept.* 17, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near *Fredericksburg*, a ſlight mulatto man (who may eaſily paſs for a white man) named JACK, though very probably he may change his name to JOHN WILKINSON, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and well made; had on when he went off a brown fuſtian coat, canvas waiſtcoat, and light coloured cloth breeches. He has gray eyes, and dark brown hair, which he wears tied behind; is much addicted to drinking, which makes him forward, otherwiſe very much reſerved. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and delivers him to me, at my houſe, ſhall receive 3 l. reward, beſides what the law allows. MANN PAGE.

4

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned from harbouring or carrying off the above mentioned fellow, at their peril.

Bird, ...
law allows. PHILIP THORMOND, *ſen.*

NORFOLK, *Sept.* 24, 1770.

RUN away on *Monday* the 17th inſtant, from on board the ſchooner *Amelia*, lying at *Portſmouth*, a negro fellow named WILL HARRIS, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and appears to be about 40 years of age; had on when he went away an old white flannel waiſtcoat, ſhort white trouſers, mixt worſted ſtockings, ſoled ſhoes, and a greaſy ſlapped hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro in any of his majeſty's jails in this colony ſhall have 40 s. reward, and if brought to *Norfolk* 3 l. paid by

4l INGLIS & LONG.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a black horſe, about four feet ſix inches high, appears to be very old, has ſome white ſpots, a ſhort buſhy tail, and branded on the near buttock P. He is alſo branded on the ſhoulder reſembling MR, but in ſuch a manner that it cannot be made out. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. THOMAS WATKINS.

IF *Elizabeth Holland*, daughter of *William Holland*, heretofore of *James river*, in *Virginia*, ſhipwright, and of *Agnes* his wife (and which ſaid *Elizabeth Holland* is ſuppoſed to have lived in or near *New York*, or on or near *James* river, or *York* town, in *Virginia*, in *North America*) be living, or (if dead) hath left any iſſue, ſhe, or ſuch iſſue, may hear of ſomething greatly to her or their advantage, by applying to *Alexander Colden*, Eſq; poſtmaſter at *New York*, or *Mr. John Dixon*, poſtmaſter at *Williamſburg*, in *Virginia*; and any perſon who knows of the death of the ſaid *Elizabeth Holland*, when ſhe died, and whether ſhe left any and what iſſue, is requeſted to give information thereof to the ſaid *Alexander Colden*, Eſq; or *Mr. John Dixon*.

For SALE, *or to be* RENTED *for a term of years, and entered upon immediately,*

THE capital prize drawn in Col. *Byrd's* lottery conſiſting of a DOUBLE FORGE and GRIST MILL, at the falls of *James* river, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, which affords a never failing ſtream from the river, with ten feet of land on each ſide, alſo 1000 acres of land, the faireſt part of which is not more than two miles from the works, and eſtimated to be as good as any high land on *James* river. As the very beautiful and advantageous ſituation of this place, part of which overlooks the whole depth of the falls, convenient to four principal towns, in the centre of the colony, capable of great improvement, has been ſo fully deſcribed in the plan of the ſaid lottery, I ſhall only add that all the works were built in the year 1763, and are now in good repair; that the mill has been well accuſtomed for 60 years paſt, and is known to be worth at leaſt 200 l. a year at preſent; that the ſaid works, lying in the heart of a wheat country, the forge may be converted into a merchant mill, and 100,000 buſhels of wheat manufactured in the year, and where a ſaw mill may eaſily be erected, there not being more than 150 acres of the ſaid land cleared, and all the reſt well timbered, which renders it ſtill more valuable. If not ſold privately, or rented, between this and the 5th of *November* next, it will then be expoſed to publick ſale, or rented, before the *Raleigh* tavern. The terms, which will be reaſonable, any perſon may be acquainted with, in the mean time, by applying to me, in *Williamſburg*, or directing a line for me, to be left at the Poſt Office; and the land and works viewed, at any time, by applying to Mr. *Thomas Bowen*, who reſides on the premiſes. HENRY MORSE.

WEST POINT, *Sept* 15, 1770.

THE partnerſhip between *Frazer* and *Tremlett* being now diſſolved, all perſons indebted thereto are deſired to diſcharge their accounts immediately, or give bond for their reſpective balances; and thoſe to whom the partnerſhip is indebted are requeſted to make their demands knowns, that the books may be cloſed.

JOHN G. FRAZER.
RICHARD TREMLETT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 20, 1770.

AS I intend to remove from this city, immediately after the *October* court, to *Richmond* town, this is to requeſt the favour of all perſons indebted to me to make ſpeedy payment, that I may be enabled to diſcharge what I owe before my departure.

2 ANTHONY GEOGHEGAN.

A YOUNG man, well recommended, capable of being a TUTOR or BOOKKEEPER, lately from *Britain*, by applying to *John M'Leau* of *Norfolk*, his terms will be made known.

EDENTON, *Sept.* 2, 1770.

IMPORTED in the *Mary*, Captain *Fox*, from *London*, last *April*, a cafe marked LHL in a piece, No. 6 containing PLAYING CARDS, which has not yet been heard off, but supposed to be lodged in some warehouse about *Norfolk*. Whoever has such a cafe in poſſeſſion, and will give notice to *Meſſ. Purdie* and *Dixon* where it is to be had, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

LOWTHER, HARDY, and LITTLE.

DAVID DICKINSON (now living on a plantation of Mr. *Auguſtine Smith's*, in *Glouceſter* county, on *Piankatank* river) would be glad to ſerve any Gentleman as an OVERSEER, which buſineſs he has followed ſeveral years, to the ſatisfaction of ſeveral Gentlemen who have employed him. Any Gentleman inclinable to employ him is deſired to write to him at the above mentioned place, and he will immediately wait upon him to know his terms.

COMMITTED to the jail of *Cheſterfield* county, on *Saturday* the 18th of *Auguſt*, a negro woman that cannot tell her owner's name. She is tall, of a yellow complexion, and has ſcarce any clothing. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and fetch her away.

JAMES BALL, Jailor.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet inches high, branded on the near buttock O X, is docked, and the hair of her tail has been cut off; ſhe had a piece of rope about her neck. Alſo a ſorrel horſe colt, about two years old, neither cut, docked, nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed; the mare to 25l. and the colt to 5l.

RICHARD JONES.

On Friday *the* 28*th inſtant will be ſold on the premiſes, purſuant to the laſt will of* Nathaniel Maynard, *deceaſed*,

SIX hundred and forty acres of very good tobacco land in *Brunſwick county*, on both ſides *Sturgeon* creek, whereon are ſundry improvements, and to which an indiſputable title will be made. One hundred pounds to be paid down, and the credit for the remainder will be agreed on at the day of ſale.

4 The EXECUTORS.

For SALE,

THE leaſe of a STORE and WAREHOUSE in *Peterſburg*, extremely well ſituated for trade, being cloſe to the tobacco warehouſes, and convenient either for dry goods or wet. The terms may be known by applying to

6 WILLIAM BEATTIE.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Suſſex* county, not more than one mile from *Nottoway* river, ſuppoſed to contain upwards of 400 acres, being part of a truſt left by the ſubſcriber, of 1000 acres, on the river. The land is fine for corn and wheat, and with a little manure very good for tobacco. It is well watered, hath on it a good apple orchard, a ſmall dwelling houſe, a good ſmokehouſe and dairy, and a very good ſpring within about 200 yards of the houſe. There is a large field of cleared land very freſh and good, having never been tried or planted for more than 3 years. I am not certain as to the number of acres, that will be ſold, upon meaſuring it, as leave is reſerved, and ſhall be given that purchaſer by the acre. There is a ſwamp of fine rich land belonging to it, containing upwards of 50 acres, which will be of great ſervice as manure for the land. It may be entered upon the firſt day of *January* next, and ſome caſh will be required then; for the reſt the purchaſer may have credit until the firſt of *January* 1772, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, or

TF JOHN VERELL.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the* 21*ſt of* November *next, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes*,

THREE thouſand acres of choice LAND in *Culpeper* county, on the *Robiſon river*, late the property of Colonel *Philip Rootes*. For the convenience of purchaſers, the land is laid off into lots, and will be either ſold in that manner or altogether. An undoubted title will be made to the purchaſer; and twelve months credit will be allowed, upon bond, with approved ſecurity, being given to the Gentleman that is to attend the ſale.

9

THE executors of the late Colonel *Charles Carter* having very great reaſon to believe that his Majeſty's aſſent to the laſt act of aſſembly, empowering them to ſell a part of the teſtator's lands, held in fee ſimple, for the diſcharge of his debts and legacies, will be very ſoon obtained, in order for their confirming ſuch ſales, they hereby give notice that the lands upon *Broad* run and *Kettle* run, formerly advertiſed, will be expoſed to ſale at Captain *Nevil's*, in *Fauquier* county, on *Monday* the 1ſt of *October*. Note, the executors are compelled to demand ready money for the ſales, or to make them upon a very ſhort credit upon good ſecurity.

7 The EXECUTORS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, the 24th of laſt month, a bright bay horſe, about ſix years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, has no brand or mark that can be remembered, only his back had been ſore, and when he went away the hair was not grown on it. He was bought of Mr. *Ayſcough*, in *Williamſburg*, by Mr. *Joſeph Deady*. Whoever conveys the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have 20s. reward.

1 JOSEPH EGLETON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, out of Mrs. *Todd's* paſture, near *Todd's* bridge, about the 1ſt of *June* laſt, a ſleader made black horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, one or both of his hind feet white, paces, trots, and gallops, very well, and branded on the near buttock T S. Whoever conveys the ſaid horſe to me, at *Todd's* bridge, ſhall have 20s. reward.

5l ADAM BENNETT.

Ship LUNN & LLOYD, *Sept.* 23, 1770.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN, of *Great Bruſh ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, London*, came to *Virginia* in 1754 or 5, and lived ſeveral years with Major [illegible] *Tallaferro*, of *King and Queen*. His friends have not heard from him a long while, and are very deſirous of knowing whether he is yet alive; if he is, and will apply to Captain *Robert* [illegible] of the ſhip *Lunn & Lloyd*, in *James river*, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage.

ROBERT [illegible].

N. B. If the ſaid *Blackburn* ſhould be dead, is deſired to acknowledge a favour of any perſon who will be pleaſed to inform the ſubſcriber thereof, by ſending a line to the printing [illegible].

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* [illegible]*field, on* Thurſday *the* 4*th of* Oc[illegible]

ALL the title I have to the land [illegible] in *Suſſex* county which I recovered, by decree of the [illegible] the General Court, from the heirs of Thomas Carrel. The [illegible] is good, the orchards are very valuable, and moſt of the houſes built with brick. The purchaſer to have twelve months credit, giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

DAVID JAMESON.

For SALE,

THE dwelling houſe in *Fredericksburg*, with all the outhouſes, and near a lot and a half of ground, where I formerly lived; alſo two lots, with ſtables for upwards of twenty horſes, and a room for carriages. The above would ſuit a gentleman extremely well, the houſe being very commodious for that purpoſe, as there is a large room 40 by 20, one dining by 20, two 19 by 20, all with fire places, and a hall 20 feet ſquare between the two buildings, with a porch on each ſide, and five rooms above ſtairs, three of which have fire places. The large room would make a good ball room or a good ſhow room, and the back building would ſuit a merchant with a family. For ſale alſo, a large building erected for a BUMARY, with three lots of ground, that might eaſily be converted into a glaſs houſe, which is much wanted in this colony, and might be plentifully ſupplied with good cinder and pewter ſand, on eaſy terms. The above building would make a good THEATRE, which might be very beneficial to the town in general, and country adjacent, if properly perſons, and of good demeanor, were to perform. For [illegible] apply to the agent, who will return an anſwer with expedition.

4 B. GRYMES.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Sept.* 12, 1770.

WHEREAS my wife ſome time ago left me, and before ſhe did run me conſiderably in debt; and as I underſtand ſhe is harboured about this town, and very likely may continue the ſame practice, much to my prejudice: I hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. I likewiſe forewarn all perſons from harbouring or concealing her, if they would avoid being proſecuted as the law directs.

1 WILLIAM PA[illegible]

Wanted immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN ſhoemaker who is maſter of his buſineſs. Such a one will meet with good encouragement by applying to

FREDERICKSBURG, *Sept.* 28, 1770. HESLOP & BLAIR.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a brindled ſteer, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear and a ſlope in the under part of the left, and branded on the left horn HHis a piece. Poſted, and appraiſed [illegible]

1 CHARLES [illegible]RTON, jun.

By direction of his Excellency the GOVERNOUR.

ALL perſons applying for commiſſions, to be either principal or aſſiſtant inſpectors of tobacco at any warehouſe, are required to bring the court's recommendation, with a certificate from the county court clerk, ſetting forth how the vacancy happened to ſupply which ſuch commiſſions are applied for.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 13, 1770. PETER PELHAM.

SUSSEX, *Auguſt* 15, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 18th inſtant, a Negro man ſlave named DAVY, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high. He is a well made ſenſible fellow, and uſed to work in the crop; had on when he went away a *Virginia* cloth ſhirt, leather breeches, a brown cloth waiſtcoat, and a felt hat. I gave him leave to go to ſee his wife, who lives at Mr. *Cornelius Lefter's*, in this county, and he is ſuppoſed to be lurking about in that neighbourhood. It is ſuſpected that he has had dealings with a woman of infamous character in that neighbourhood, named *Anne Aſbrook*, and that ſhe has adviſed him to run away; as I am informed ſhe did before, when he ſtayed out near two months. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 10s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

Tf JOHN VERELL.

HANOVER town, JULY 25, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber having diſcontinued the ſtore kept by him in this town, requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to ſettle their accounts immediately, by payment or otherwiſe. This advertiſement, together with the indulgence he has already given, will, he hopes, ſave farther application, as all thoſe who do not comply with it may expect to have their accounts put into an attorney's hands, without other notice, or reſpect of perſons. He has a quantity of goods, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, for ready money or ſhort credit.

Tf. JOHN SMITH.

Purſuant to an act of Aſſembly, on Monday *the* 8*th of* October *next, will be expoſed for ſale, on the premiſes*,

TWO thouſand ſeven hundred and forty acres of LAND, belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, Eſqr. deceaſed, lying in the county of *Middleſex*, on the river *Rappahannock* and *Piankatank*. The land will be laid off in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the remainder, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity; to

Tf RALPH WORMELEY, WILL. CHURCHILL, PHIL. L. GRYMES, } Truſtees.

N. B. The truſtees may be treated with at any time before the day of ſale, at their reſpective dwelling-houſes, in the county aforeſaid.

FREDERICKSBURG, JULY 7th, 1770.

I HAVE juſt completed a MERCHANT MILL, making fine grain of *Frederickſburg* ſort, and recommend to a landed gentleman who reſides much in town, that he may quickly have flour as fine as ever drawn from the beſt wheat. I expect to be able to manufacture upwards of [illegible] buſhels of wheat in a year, which is more than any gentleman's eſtate will produce in that time, without [illegible] aſſiſtance of any kind. I therefore propoſe to manufacture [illegible] for gentlemen, on the following terms, viz. [illegible] to all grain, both wheat and Indian, and to deliver [illegible] flour, as ſoon as poſſible after the grain is ground. For [illegible] ſtanding for [illegible] buſhels of wheat delivered at my mill, I ſhall charge no more than 1s. 6d. ſterling for each ſeven buſhels and middling, and 1s. 3d. ſterling for each ſeven buſhels and ſeconds, and 1s. 1d. ſterling for each ſeven buſhels and fine; but I will deliver it at the landing at mill, as the carriage will be [illegible] I cannot undertake to manufacture a leſs quantity than [illegible] buſhels for any one perſon on the above terms. I will engage that I ſhall not keep the flour till [illegible] and I am determined to live in my neighbourhood, as elſewhere, with reaſonable honeſty. I ſhall not only be able to make [illegible] for myſelf, but for my neighbours alſo, if they ſhould [illegible] all underſtand grain, but the [illegible] of flour beyond what [illegible] of gain I ſhall expect to make upon what I [illegible] grain in or of [illegible] or other grains, at the market price, and then [illegible] in caſh at three months credit. I ſhall expect to [illegible] with any Gentlemen who may be willing to make a trial of this mode, which I think muſt be of great general advantage, eſpecially to the people of this country, [illegible] making wheat, and pay the attendance in this manner. I would recommend to all thoſe [illegible] to buy none but what is thraſhed or trod out on a plank floor, and to ſee that it is well [illegible] out before put. For thraſhed the grain will be much whiter, as well to the maker as the buyer, but if under that thraſhed the meal [illegible] will be equal to a penny a pound for what is ſold there or the [illegible] in each buſhel. I am willing to contract for a number of years for the purchaſe of wheat, and for the ſale of flour and [illegible] bread.

3m. ROGER DIXON.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in *Nanſemond* county, diſtance from *Suffolk* ſeven miles, from *Norfolk* twenty ſeven. It contains 179 acres, one third of which is not yet cleared, has on it a very good two ſtory brick houſe, with outhouſes proper. Any one inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to *James Murdaugh* in *Nanſemond*, or *Bryan Croſbie* in *Portſmouth*.

Tf

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4, 1770.

AS I am determined for the future to receive more money, or have leſs buſineſs in the way of my profeſſion, I take this method (in order to prevent unneceſſary applications) of declaring that I will not for the future undertake the management of any cauſe unleſs my fee is firſt paid down, or a bond given for it, payable with intereſt twelve months after the date of ſuch bond; nor will any letter to engage me in any cauſe for the future meet with the ſmalleſt attention, or anſwer, that does not incloſe either the fee or ſuch bond for it. And that no perſon may be deceived, they will pleaſe to obſerve that it is my determined reſolution to put every ſuch bond in ſuit which is not diſcharged within one month after it becomes payable. Every perſon who favours me with their buſineſs upon the above terms will meet with my moſt grateful acknowledgments, and may depend upon the exertion of my utmoſt abilities to ſerve them. With regard to thoſe who, at the time they pretended to be my friends, could coolly ſit ſtill and ſee me reduced to the neceſſity of ſelling my ſlaves to a very great diſadvantage, and yet withhold the ſmall ſums due to me, which if paid would have removed that neceſſity, I leave it to their own hearts to determine whether they deſerve any farther indulgence. Every perſon therefore indebted to me before the firſt day of *January* laſt, who does not before the firſt day of *Auguſt* next either ſend the money due to me or a bond for the ſame, payable with intereſt in twelve months, may depend upon being ſued immediately after the time in the General Court, if the ſum due amounts to ten pounds, and in any county I can catch him if under that ſum. I ſhall be in *Williamſburg* from the 20th of *May* until after the court of *Oyer* in *June*.

21 THOMSON MASON.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.